

PUBLIC LEDGER

FIFTH YEAR.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1896.

ONE CENT.



HERE AND THERE

If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Chenoweth are rejoining at Esculapian Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rosenau and little daughter left Saturday for Atlantic City to remain some time.

Miss Otis Lou Luter has returned to her home at Farmington after a visit to the family of Mr. Harvey Wells.

Mr. James H. Salter and sister, Miss Burton Salter, have gone to Hunterdon, N. J., to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Nesbitt of Owingsville have returned home after a visit to relatives here.

Colonel Lee Harris has returned from Atlantic City.

Miss Jessie Evans of Portsmouth is being pleasantly entertained by the Misses Hoffman of the Fifth Ward.

Mrs. W. T. Martin left yesterday for Kuglers Campmeeting to spend several days.

Misses Julia, Carrie and Louise Knapp, schoolteachers of Newport, are visiting Mrs. Charles Wessel of the Sixth Ward.

Misses Cora and Bertha Ott leave this afternoon on the steamer Virginia to visit at Williamsburg, Felicity and other points in Ohio.

There was much disappointment yesterday at the M. E. Church, South, over the non-arrival of Miss Lella Wheeler, who had been announced to sing at the morning service.

It is surprising the number of people who had despaired of getting Glasses until they tried P. J. Murphy the Jeweler's system of fitting the eyes, who now see as well as when they were young. No charge for Glasses unless they suit.

SATURDAY'S STORM.

It was a *Cracker Jack* For More Than an Hour.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon a wicked-looking cloud loomed up in the Northwestern sky, and it was not long in making its presence felt in, over and around this city.

For more than an hour the rain fell in a deluge, and the high wind carried it in sheets through window and door frames where water never entered before.

It has been many years since Mayville had such a wind-storm, and damage resulted in many places, though the loss was not heavy at any one point.

A portion of the tin roof was started from the Cotton Mills.

Two large sheds in front of Mayor Cox's residence were blown off about half way down and their beauty destroyed.

Limbs and shrubbery were blown down at "Riverview," as was the case all over the city.

A portion of the tin roof was lifted from the West end of the grandstand at the Fairgrounds.

Reports from the country are that great damage was done the growing crops.

There was a washout on the C. and O. just below town and trains were delayed a couple of hours.

TERIBLE DESTRUCTION.

Reports from Lewis county say that every bridge was washed away on the East Fork of Cabin Creek; that stone walls which have stood for fifty years were leveled, and that the torrent poured through the windows of the Methodist Church at Fears. All crops along the creek were literally washed away, and the loss has been enormous.

Two bridges were washed away on the Murphysville pike—one at Stevenson's branch and one at the John Paul place, and the destruction along North Fork has been almost complete.

SLAUGHTER IN PRICES

HIGH-GRADE LOW-CUT SHOES AT HALF VALUE OR LESS!

See our tables of Woman's Oxfords at \$1; Men's at \$1 and \$1 50—Portsmouth made. Women's Twentieth Century Shoes, button and polish, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75; no such values ever offered in the state.

Bargains in all Tan Shoes—Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's—High and Low Cuts. Come and see.

H. C. Barkley & Co.

W. W. BALL, Assistant.

MAYSVILLE WEATHER.

What We May Expect For the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S WEATHER SIGNALS.

White streamer—FAIR;
Blue—RAIN or SNOW;
With Black above—WILL WARMER
STORM.
If Black's beneath—COLDER will be;
Unless Black's shown—no change
we'll see.

The above forecasts are made for a period of twenty-four hours, ending at 9 o'clock on Monday evening.

For Paris Green that will kill and not fatten insects go to Chenoweth's.

Mayor William H. Cox will return on Thursday next from his vacation at Chattanooga.

The lightning Saturday afternoon burned out the private electric light plant of J. T. Kackley & Co.

All those interested in the organization of a military company are requested to meet at the Courthouse tonight at 7:30.

Postmaster Chenoweth will be granted leave of absence for 29 days, commencing August 24, which he will spend at Esculapian Springs.

A. M. J. Cochran, William Wormald and T. H. N. Smith have been appointed to appraise the personal estate of the late Mrs. Jane Clark.

Coal Dealers will be interested in an advertisement elsewhere in THE LEDGER inviting proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with coal.

MYSTERY SOLVED.

The First Ward Public School Building Not a "Fence."

Another paper on Saturday contained this item:

"While doing some plastering at the Public School Building on West Third street Thursday Mr. John Dawson found fourteen pairs of children's new stockings hid under a seat. They were turned over to Constable Dawson, but he hasn't succeeded yet in finding the owner."

Learning of the "find" the janitress of the building, feeling suspicion of having started a "fence" might rest upon her, sought Miss Lizzie Cartmell, Principal of the room where the goods were discovered.

It was soon learned that the stockings were part of a lot that had been given Miss Cartmell by Hoedich & Bro. for distribution to poor children, and that she had placed them where they were found, awaiting the return of cold weather and an opportunity to give them to needy scholars.

ANOTHER "NEUSEN."

MAYSVILLE, KY., July 31st, 1896.
M. Thom Davis Dear Sir We Noticed in your Paper that the Hop on Kenna creek was a Neuseen what about the Ice Cream Suppers Thursday Night when Knives was used and blood flowed freely more so than Beer—Please ask it to be stopped through your Paper and oblige a Reader—
W. M. WALLINGFORD,
R. E. GILLESPIE.

Certainly, gentlemen;

THE LEDGER studies to please.

Last Thursday night there was an ice cream supper at the Edgington home on Kennedy's Creek.

Among those present were Messrs. Bob Dryden, Andy Swice, John Bradford and Colonel John Barbeycorn.

During the festivities John Bradford was badly cut in the hand; but for the life of him he couldn't tell who cut him. All the parties—excepting Colonel Barbeycorn—were summoned by Constable Dawson and made their appearance before Squire Brand Saturday afternoon.

Bob Dryden was fined and costed to the tune of \$10 05, while the others were permitted to depart in peace.

The boys unite in saying they had more fun than a barrel of monkeys.

W. D. Ray has qualified as Guardian of John Robertson, with W. D. Cochran surety.

There was a slight fire at the Cotton Mills Saturday afternoon. It caught from a candle used by workmen who were removing some belts, preparatory to tearing out the old engine. Damage slight.

James Smith qualified as Administrator of Jane Clark, with T. H. N. Smith surety.

The City Council of Mt. Sterling undertook to "regulate" the Electric Light Company of that city, and Judge Barr of the United States Court has enjoined the city duds from interfering with it.

For the Campaign!

The Daily Public Ledger and The Weekly New York Tribune

Four Months for \$1 15.

Both papers will be sent to any address from now until the Presidential Election for \$1 15. All orders must be accompanied by the cash and sent to Public Ledger, Maysville, Ky.

The Emerson & Fisher Carriage Company assigned at Cincinnati with assets of \$450,000 and debts of \$369,000.

The venerable Hiram Campbell, one of the founders of the city of Ironton, died Friday. He was a native of Fleming county, born November 10th, 1810.

During Saturday's storm the dryhouse of the O. W. Monoplon Lumber Company at Augusta was struck by lightning and consumed. Loss \$3,000, with \$700 insurance.

Louisville has an ordinance which prohibits merchants from painting signs on their awnings. Now, if that city only had Mayville's metropolitan "dum" it would be right in the swim.

Mr. Louis Hotze is a friend of the right sort. Knowing that an Editor can't get money to buy such things, he sent Tus Ledger a lot of the finest onions he ever saw, for which he has many thanks. Now, if any of the rest of our patrons wish to relieve immediate wants they can do so. While we are not in favor of the free and unlimited cologne of silver for the benefit of silver mine owners, we have no objection to the free and unlimited cologne of onions, potatoes, ham, and garden and farm products generally for the benefit of the poor printer.

OUR TIME TO WIN.

The Kurnels Defeat the Indians Saturday at Knoxville.

It was a slow game. The attendance was small. And nobody seemed interested.

Under such circumstances the game was finally brought to the seventh inning with the Indians in the lead.

In the eighth inning the Kurnels went in and began to murder the ball, and when they looked at the tally-board after the game this is what they were able to telegraph to the whole world—
Mayville, 7;
Knoxville, 5.

The winning of this game places the two clubs on an even footing again as far as this series of games is concerned, as the Indians have won two and the Kurnels two.

In order to come out best the Kurnels have decided to stay for two more games—this afternoon and tomorrow.

Newton occupied the slab for the Kurnels, while Miller held down that position for the Indians.

Lever will likely pitch today, while Shepard will throw them down tomorrow.

The Kurnel will leave Knoxville for Mayville Tuesday night, arriving here Wednesday morning.

They have suffered a great deal on this trip from the excessive heat, several times during the progress of games some of them having to retire and take the ice-water spray.

NOTES.

The fast Madisonville team has gone to pieces on the financial rocks, but the players have secured berths with other clubs.

Wiley Davis pitched a magnificent game at Indianapolis Saturday. After playing twelve innings the game was called on account of darkness, the score standing 2 and 2.

Lexington won a game and lost one at Paris. The first one was 13 to 5 in favor of Lexington. The second was 5 to 3 in favor of Paris. We'll bet a Paris man was Umpire in the last game.

The Mayville Management should get together and see if they can't do something toward strengthening the club in the outfield. There's a great need of a center man who can pound the hide.

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With Nearly Forty Years

Of successful experience in the manufacture of Watch Movements and Watch Cases, and with the mechanical knowledge gained in the construction of special machinery and tools necessary for the manufacture of watches, we have reason to believe that no factory in the world is better able to produce a bicycle of superior design and workmanship. Our machinery is the finest and most modern in existence. Our workmen are trained to a greater degree of accuracy than is usually observed in any bicycle factory. Where is the bicycle factory that is capable of producing a machine made equal to a Dueber-Hampden Watch or machinery required to manufacture same?

These Bicycles, as well as a full line of the Dueber-Hampden Watches, can be seen at

BALLENGER'S.

MAKE TRAVEL FREE

COME IN AND SIGN THE PETITION.

The List Open at The Ledger Office—Will Require Nearly 700 Signatures.

Before the County Judge can order an election for Free Turnpikes, he must be presented with a petition signed by 15 per cent. of the voters who voted at the last general or county election.

At the gubernatorial election held in November, 1895, there were 4,430 votes cast in Mason county for Governor.

Fifteen per cent. of this number would be 665.

There is now open at THE LEDGER office a petition to the County Judge, requesting him to call an election in November next, that the people may vote as to whether they do or do not want free turnpikes.

Call in and sign it.

A man may dress as well as his own good judgment and the assistance of an artist tailor may elect. He may take his "tubs" but if his digestive organs are out of order, he will have an unwholesome appearance. His complexion and the white of his eyes will have a yellowish cast. His tongue will be coated, appetite poor, his teeth rusty, his breath abominable. He is one big, unmistakable sign of constipation.

The quickest, surest, easiest way to cure this trouble is to take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are made of refined condensed vegetable extracts. Nothing in the least harmful enters into their composition. They hunt down all impurities, and "make them move on." They are the product of many years' study and practice. Dr. Pierce cannot afford to put forth a worthless article.

Address with 21 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a free copy of the "Medical Advertiser."

White Kid

Strap :: Sandals.

J. HENRY PECOR.

Proposals for Coal

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Education until noon August 31st, 1896, for furnishing and delivering to the different Public Schoolhouses in Mayville, Ky., sufficient amount of the best grade of Ohio River or Kanawha River Lump Coal for heating same during the school year commencing September 1st, 1896.

Bids must be signed and indorsed "Proposals to furnish coal."

Bond will be required of the successful bidder for full and faithful contract.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN C. ADAMSON, Secretary.

"Act today or weep tomorrow; Who delays is friend to borrow."

Opportunities Neglected

Are Irrecoverable!

The man who knows a good thing when he sees it, and grabs it quick, is the fellow who'll soon clip coupons and summer at the seashore.

Men's \$5 Hand-sewed Russia Calf Bais, all shades, for.....\$4 50

Men's \$6 Hand-sewed Veal Kid Bais, all shades, for.....\$4 50

Men's \$5 Hand-sewed Russia Calf Bais, all shades, for.....\$4 00

For Pure Drugs call on Henry W. Ray, successor to Theo. C. Power, next door to Postoffice. Prescriptions a specialty.

The Secretary of War has notified Governor Bradley that the arms of the State Militia cannot be loaned to Sons of Veterans or any other organizations.

ANOTHER HOLIDAY.

Governor Bradley Proclaims One For Kentucky Workingmen.

Governor Bradley has issued the following proclamation:

It is proper that a day in each year should be set apart in recognition of the laborers, who constitute such a large and respectable element, and who contribute so much to the prosperity and well being of the Republic. In conformity to the established rule as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I hereby set apart and fix the first Monday in September next as Labor Day, and request that the same be observed as a holiday.

Done at Frankfort on the 31st day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and in the one hundred and fifth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor.

WILLIAM O. BRADLEY, E. D. Guffy, Assistant Secretary State.

WON HIS CASE.

Dr. J. C. Hearne Is Awarded a Judgment For \$10,000.

At San Diego, Cal., the Jury in the libel suit of Dr. Joe C. Hearne, formerly of this state, against The San Francisco Chronicle, returned a verdict for Hearne, giving him a judgment for \$10,000 damages.

The article in The Chronicle which caused suit sought to implicate Hearne in the murder of Amos J. Stillwell, Mrs. Hearne's first husband, at Hannibal, Mo., in December, 1888.

Subsequent to the publication of the article Dr. Hearne was indicted for the murder, tried and acquitted.

The particulars of the murder and the trial of Dr. Hearne and wife have all been published in THE LEDGER.

Mr. Stillwell, the murdered man, and his wife—formerly Miss Fannie Anderson—who is now the wife of Dr. Hearne, were former residents of Mayville.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do—

Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by J. Jas. Wood, Druggist.

"Act today or weep tomorrow; Who delays is friend to borrow."

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SUBSCRIPTIONS—IN ADVANCE.
One Year \$3.00
Six Months 1.50
Three Months .75
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Five Cents
Payable to carrier at end of month.

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertising rates uniform and reasonable and made known on application at the office.

Subscribers who fail to get the Ledger regularly will be held to account for the fact at THE OFFICE.

WE'RE FOR AMERICA! AMERICANS!



Advocate Agent of Prosperity

ARE you a wage earner? Vote for free coinage and you vote to reduce your wages 50 per cent. until you can, by striking or threatening to strike, get back a part of the reduced purchasing power of the dollars in which your wages are paid.

SINCE the former Democratic "organ" of this city has abandoned its principles and become a Populist mouth-piece, it eagerly seizes upon every falsehood that is adroit to bolster up its rotten cause. Unmindful of the axiom that "A half truth is a whole lie," that paper a few days ago printed an extract from a speech of the late JAMES G. BLAINE to prove that he was in favor of the Free Silver foolishness that is now agitating the country. THE LEDGER prints elsewhere the extract referred to, as well as several others from the same speech of the Maine statesman; and they show that he occupied just the same ground on the financial question that the Populist organ itself occupied only one short month ago. Mr. BLAINE's utterances are immortal; the Populist lies about him come home to roost.

THERE is effort in some quarters to create the belief that there is lack of harmony in the Republican Campaign Committee of this state. Nothing is farther from the truth—excepting it be that Free Silver coinage will remedy the ills of the body politic. So far as the members of that Committee are concerned, and indeed so far as leading Republicans all over the state are concerned, there is no sentiment—a united effort to carry Kentucky for McKinley, Sound Money and Protection to American Labor. The Chairman of the Campaign Committee, Editor SAM J. ROBERTS, has given out a statement in which he says:

"When the Committee was selected by Mr. YENKES and myself, we agreed on three members known as Bradley, man, and two as original McKinley men. These men were selected because of their fitness for the place. Mr. WELSH, the Treasurer, is a warm personal and political friend of Governor BRADLEY, and like Mr. BECKNER and Senator DEBOE, was for McKinley next to BRADLEY in the Presidential contest. There is perfect harmony in the Committee."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best medicines known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. See for testimony, free.

P. J. CHERRY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, prices 75c.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE ON SILVER.

His Speeches in Congress Garbled by The Bulletin and Other Populist Papers.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Populists have recently distributed in Indiana a large number of handbills containing the purported expressions of the late Secretary Blaine on the silver question. "The greatest Republican statesman," as he is called in the handbills, is quoted as unconditionally opposed to the gold standard, and it is made to appear that the distinguished statesman would have repudiated the St. Louis platform if he had been alive today. The handbill purports to quote from a speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in 1880, but Mr. Blaine made no speech on the money question in that year, and the author of the handbill is willfully misleading. The paragraphs in question, however, are found in a speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in the United States Senate February 7th, 1878. Standing alone, these paragraphs make it appear that Mr. Blaine was a rabid anti-gold man, but when read in the order in which they appear in the text the dishonesty of the authors of the handbill appears. The Senate had under consideration House Bill 1098, to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character. Almost at the outset of his speech Mr. Blaine said—and this is part of the quotation in the Indiana circular:

"No power was conferred on Congress to declare that either metals should be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold; no power to demonetize either any more than to demonetize both. Few persons can be found, I apprehend, who will maintain that Congress possess the power to demonetize both gold and silver, or that Congress could be justified in prohibiting the coinage of both; and yet in logic and legal construction it would be difficult to show where and why the power of Congress over silver is greater than over gold—greater over either than over the two. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of re-monetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of having it enlarged."

Read by itself, this appears to be a pretty strong denunciation of the action of Congress, smacking strongly of the "crime of '73" or of oratory which has been flooding Congress for years past. In the very next paragraph Mr. Blaine said:

"However men may differ about causes and prices, all will admit that within a few years a great disturbance has taken place in the relative values of gold and silver, and that silver is worthless or gold is worth more in the money markets of the world in 1878 than in 1873, when the further coinage of silver dollars was prohibited in this Congress. To demonetize it now as though the facts and circumstances of that day were surrounding us, is to willfully and blindly deceive ourselves. If our demonetization were the only cause for the decline in the value of silver, then demonetization would be its proper and effectual cure. But other causes beyond our control have been far more potentially operative than the simple fact of Congress prohibiting its further coinage; and as legislators we are bound to take cognizance of these causes. The demonetization of silver in the great German Empire and the consequent fall, or well nigh complete, suspension of coinage in the Governments of the Latin Union have been the leading dominant causes for the rapid decline in the value of silver."

REMONETIZATION IMPRACTICABLE.
Mr. Blaine then gave his reasons why the remonetization of silver is impracticable, and was so unapologetic as to base his objections on the non-occurrence and want of co-operation of the European Nations. He says:

"By our line of policy, in a joint movement with other Nations, to remonetize is very simple and very direct. The difficult problem is, what we shall do when we aim to re-establish silver without a co-operation of European powers, and really as an advance movement to coerce them there into the same policy. Evidently the first dictate of prudence is to cease such a dollar as will not only do justice among other citizens at home, but will prove a protection, an absolute barricade against the gold monopolists of Europe who, whenever the opportunity offers,

will quickly draw from us the \$100,000,000 of gold coin in our midst. And if we coin a silver dollar of full legal tender, obviously below the current value of the gold dollar, we are opening wide our doors and inviting Europe to take our gold. And with our gold flowing out from us, we are forced to the single silver standard, and our relations with the leading commercial countries of the world are at once embarrassed and crippled."

When Mr. Blaine delivered this speech the silver contained in a standard silver dollar was worth 92 cents in gold, instead of 92 cents as now. Although this was a difference of 40 cents in favor of the silver dollar of 1878 as compared with that of 1896, Mr. Blaine called attention to the disparity of the metallic ratio. He says:

"The question before Congress, then, sharply defined in the pending House bill, is whether it is now safe and expedient to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 43½ grains with the Mints of the Latin Union closed and Germany not permitting silver to be coined as money. At current rates the free coinage of a dollar containing 43½ grains, worth in gold about 92 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents worth of it to the Mint and get it stamped as gold and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an undue and an unfair advantage which the Government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion, and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar. And it assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put it in circulation, we do so at the expense of our better coinage of gold; and unless we expect the uniform and invariable experience of other Nations to be in some mysterious way suspended for our peculiar benefit, we inevitably lose our gold coin. It will flow out from us with the certainty and resistless force of the tides. Gold has, indeed, remained with us in considerable amount during the circulation of the inferior currency of the legal tender, but that was because there were two great uses reserved by law for gold, the collection of customs and the payment of interest on the public debt. But if the inferior silver coin is also to be used for these two reserved purposes, then gold has no tie to bind to us. What gain, therefore, would we make for the circulating medium, if, in opening the gate for silver to flow in, we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out? If I were to venture upon a dictum on the silver question, I would declare that until Europe remonetizes we cannot afford to coin a dollar as low as 43½ grains."

INTERNATIONAL Bimetallism.
A little further Mr. Blaine said: "Consider further what injustice would be done to every holder of a legal tender or National Bank note. That vast volume of paper money—over \$700,000,000—is now worth between 98 cents and 99 cents on the dollar in gold coin. The holders of it, who are indeed our entire population, from the poorest to the wealthiest, have been promised from the hour of its issue that the paper money one day would be as good as gold. To pay silver for the greenback is a full compliance with this promise and this obligation, provided the silver is made, as it always has been hitherto, as good as gold. To make our silver coin even 3 per cent. less valuable than gold inflicts a loss of more than \$300,000,000 on the holders of our paper money. To make a silver dollar worth but 92 cents precipitates on the same class a loss of well nigh \$500,000,000. For, whatever the value of the silver dollar is, the whole paper issue of the country will sink to its standard when its coinage is authorized and its circulation becomes general in the channels of trade. And yet it is almost mathematically demonstrated that the same effect will inevitably follow from the coinage of an inferior silver dollar. Assurances from empirics and scientists in finance that remonetization of the former dollar will at once and permanently advance its value to par with gold must go for what they are worth, in the face of opposing and controlling facts.

"It is for us to bring the continent of Europe back to the full recognition of the value of the metal as a medium of exchange. The question of beginning anew the coinage of silver dollars has aroused much discussion as to its effect on the public credit. My own view on this question can be stated very briefly. I believe the public creditor can afford to be paid in any silver dollar that the United States can afford to coin and circulate. We have \$400,000,000 of property in this country, and a wise self-interest will not permit us to overturn its relations by seeking for an inferior dollar wherewith to settle the dues and demands of any creditor. The question might be different from a morally selfish standpoint if, on paying the dollar to the public creditor, it would disappear after performing that function. But the trouble is that the inferior dollar you pay the public creditor remains in circulation, to the exclusion of the better dollar. That which you pay at home will stay there; that which you send abroad will come back. The interest of the public creditor indissolubly bound up with the interest of the whole people. Whatever affects him affects us all; and the evil that we might inflict on him by paying an inferior dollar would recoil upon us with a vengeance as manifold as the aggregate wealth of the Republic transcends the comparatively small limits of our bonded debt."

Shareholders in Building and Loan Associations are not likely to be deceived by the arguments of the advocates of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Their sentiments were voiced in a very decided way in the resolutions adopted by the National Building and Loan Convention at Philadelphia last week. In these resolutions the Convention declared that the interests of all shareholders of Building and Loan Associations in the United States demand that the present standard of values, upon which our monetary system has been based since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, shall remain unchallenged and inviolate; that the interests of every class in the community, and especially those of the great wage-earning class, imperatively demand that every dollar in circulation, whether coin or paper, shall be equal in purchasing power, and therefore equal in value, to every other, and that patriotism demands that the dollar bearing the Mint mark of the United States shall be the equal of the dollar of the most advanced Nations, and entitled to full faith and credit all over the world, and to that end it must be maintained free from all suspicion, debasement or repudiation. Declarations of this character will do much good in the campaign now, and the widest publicity should be given to them, as a means of helping to make the way clear for warring voters.

KENTUCKY FAIRS.

When "Agricultural Horse Trot" Will Be Held This Year.

Following are the places and dates determined for Kentucky Fairs for the present year.

Secretaries are respectfully requested to send in dates for additional announcements, and to make such corrections as may be necessary to complete the list:

Blenniade, at Cursville—July 28th, five days.
Bullitt—Week beginning August 31st.
Calloway—August 4th, four days.
Union County—August 4th, five days.
Campbellville—Week beginning August 10th.
Versailles—Week beginning August 10th.
Horse Cave—September 1st, four days.
Lawrenceburg—August 11th, four days.
Springfield—Week beginning August 17th.
Fern Creek Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Association, near Louisville—August 18th, four days.
Lebanon—Week beginning August 24th.
Shelby County—August 25th, four days.
Madisonville—August 26th, four days.
Hardtots—Week beginning August 21st.
Williamstown—September 3rd, three days.
Bowling Green—Week beginning September 7th.
Elizabethtown—September 8th, four days.
Bardonia—September 8th, four days.
Calloway County Fair Association—September 9th, three days.
Franklin—Week beginning September 14th.
Paducah—Week beginning September 14th.
Paducah—Week beginning September 14th.
Paducah—Week beginning September 14th.
Paducah—Week beginning September 14th.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold, was almost unable to speak. My remedy at once led me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in The St. Paul Volks Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. Kerr, 678 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by J. Jas. Wood, Druggist.

Hit Ruggles Campgrounds!

The meetings on these beautiful and much improved grounds will be held beginning July 25th and closing August 1st. James Dwyne will be present, and J. H. Leonard of Ashland, Rev. Thomas Hanford of Covington and Rev. M. J. Owens of Cincinnati and the Ministers of the Covington and Ashland Districts are expected to be present. The grounds will be in charge of Prof. Crabbe of Ashland, assisted by a specially selected staff. It is an assurance that the music will be all that could be desired. The 2-story house has been enlarged, a 10-room house has been built with porches all around, making accommodations for all new comers, the grounds are beautiful, and best of all there is an abundance of pure water—two large cisterns, it is well one of which is 150 feet deep, the water of which we have had analyzed, and it contains the following medicinal properties: Total solids, 3.6 to the liter; soluble salts, 3.15 to the liter; consisting of chlorides and sulphates of magnesium, sodium and potassium; insoluble salts, 0.4 to the liter; consisting of calcium carbonates with traces of iron.

SPECIAL DAYS.
Eggs and Junior League days July 30th and August 1st. The District will be present.
Sundays July August 4th, addressed by Rev. W. H. W. Rees of Cincinnati.
Sundays July August 6th, addressed by Rev. George W. Young of Richmond, Ky., and Rev. W. O. W. of Louisville.
The meetings will be in charge of Revs. G. F. Taylor and J. Dwyne, Ministers of the Covington and Ashland Districts.
Any one desiring to write to M. LANE, Marietta, Ky.

THE "TWIN COMET" AND "LITTLE GIANT" Lawn Sprinklers!

The Best Made.....

Efficient and Labor Saving. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any other. The "Twin Comet" is the best of the Chicago Exposition. Can be seen in operation at the residence of the Editor of THE LEDGER.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. DIVING TESTIMONIALS AND PRICES. E. STEBBINS MFG. CO. Sole Manufacturers, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Agents Wanted—Can Make Big Money.

"BIG FOUR" ROUTE.

BEST LINE TO AND FROM CHICAGO.

Solid Vestibule Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars, elegant Coaches, Dining Cars, Warner Sleeping Cars and Pullman Palace Cars. Compartment Buffet Sleeping Cars, magnificent Pullman Tourist sleeping accommodations in each compartment. Best terminal station.

ST. LOUIS.

Solid Vestibule Trains with Buffet Parlor Cars, Coaches and Dining Cars and Warner Sleeping Cars, entering St. Louis from the new Merchants' Bridge, avoiding the disagreeable tunnel.

BOSTON.

The only through sleeping car line from Cincinnati. Elegant Warner Sleeping Cars.

NEW YORK.

The "Southwestern Limited" Solid Vestibule Train, with Combination Library, Buffet and Dining Cars, Warner Sleeping Cars, Elegant Coaches and Dining Cars, landing at New York City at Forty-second Street Depot. Positively no ferry transfer. Leave New York at 7:15 p.m. "The Four" leave St. Louis at 11:00 p.m. For full particulars apply to J. D. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo., or to J. D. Martin, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cincinnati, O.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL.

St. Louis to Cincinnati. No. 1, 10:30 a.m. No. 2, 1:30 p.m. No. 3, 4:30 p.m. No. 4, 7:30 p.m. No. 5, 10:30 p.m. No. 6, 1:30 p.m. No. 7, 4:30 p.m. No. 8, 7:30 p.m. No. 9, 10:30 p.m. No. 10, 1:30 p.m. No. 11, 4:30 p.m. No. 12, 7:30 p.m. No. 13, 10:30 p.m. No. 14, 1:30 p.m. No. 15, 4:30 p.m. No. 16, 7:30 p.m. No. 17, 10:30 p.m. No. 18, 1:30 p.m. No. 19, 4:30 p.m. No. 20, 7:30 p.m. No. 21, 10:30 p.m. No. 22, 1:30 p.m. No. 23, 4:30 p.m. No. 24, 7:30 p.m. No. 25, 10:30 p.m. No. 26, 1:30 p.m. No. 27, 4:30 p.m. No. 28, 7:30 p.m. No. 29, 10:30 p.m. No. 30, 1:30 p.m. No. 31, 4:30 p.m. No. 32, 7:30 p.m. No. 33, 10:30 p.m. No. 34, 1:30 p.m. No. 35, 4:30 p.m. No. 36, 7:30 p.m. No. 37, 10:30 p.m. No. 38, 1:30 p.m. No. 39, 4:30 p.m. No. 40, 7:30 p.m. No. 41, 10:30 p.m. No. 42, 1:30 p.m. No. 43, 4:30 p.m. No. 44, 7:30 p.m. No. 45, 10:30 p.m. No. 46, 1:30 p.m. No. 47, 4:30 p.m. No. 48, 7:30 p.m. No. 49, 10:30 p.m. No. 50, 1:30 p.m. No. 51, 4:30 p.m. No. 52, 7:30 p.m. No. 53, 10:30 p.m. No. 54, 1:30 p.m. No. 55, 4:30 p.m. No. 56, 7:30 p.m. No. 57, 10:30 p.m. No. 58, 1:30 p.m. No. 59, 4:30 p.m. No. 60, 7:30 p.m. No. 61, 10:30 p.m. No. 62, 1:30 p.m. No. 63, 4:30 p.m. No. 64, 7:30 p.m. No. 65, 10:30 p.m. No. 66, 1:30 p.m. No. 67, 4:30 p.m. No. 68, 7:30 p.m. No. 69, 10:30 p.m. No. 70, 1:30 p.m. No. 71, 4:30 p.m. No. 72, 7:30 p.m. No. 73, 10:30 p.m. No. 74, 1:30 p.m. No. 75, 4:30 p.m. No. 76, 7:30 p.m. No. 77, 10:30 p.m. No. 78, 1:30 p.m. No. 79, 4:30 p.m. No. 80, 7:30 p.m. No. 81, 10:30 p.m. No. 82, 1:30 p.m. No. 83, 4:30 p.m. No. 84, 7:30 p.m. No. 85, 10:30 p.m. No. 86, 1:30 p.m. No. 87, 4:30 p.m. No. 88, 7:30 p.m. No. 89, 10:30 p.m. No. 90, 1:30 p.m. No. 91, 4:30 p.m. No. 92, 7:30 p.m. No. 93, 10:30 p.m. No. 94, 1:30 p.m. No. 95, 4:30 p.m. No. 96, 7:30 p.m. No. 97, 10:30 p.m. No. 98, 1:30 p.m. No. 99, 4:30 p.m. No. 100, 7:30 p.m. No. 101, 10:30 p.m. No. 102, 1:30 p.m. No. 103, 4:30 p.m. No. 104, 7:30 p.m. No. 105, 10:30 p.m. No. 106, 1:30 p.m. No. 107, 4:30 p.m. No. 108, 7:30 p.m. No. 109, 10:30 p.m. No. 110, 1:30 p.m. No. 111, 4:30 p.m. No. 112, 7:30 p.m. No. 113, 10:30 p.m. No. 114, 1:30 p.m. No. 115, 4:30 p.m. No. 116, 7:30 p.m. No. 117, 10:30 p.m. No. 118, 1:30 p.m. No. 119, 4:30 p.m. No. 120, 7:30 p.m. No. 121, 10:30 p.m. No. 122, 1:30 p.m. No. 123, 4:30 p.m. No. 124, 7:30 p.m. No. 125, 10:30 p.m. No. 126, 1:30 p.m. No. 127, 4:30 p.m. No. 128, 7:30 p.m. No. 129, 10:30 p.m. No. 130, 1:30 p.m. No. 131, 4:30 p.m. No. 132, 7:30 p.m. No. 133, 10:30 p.m. No. 134, 1:30 p.m. No. 135, 4:30 p.m. No. 136, 7:30 p.m. No. 137, 10:30 p.m. No. 138, 1:30 p.m. No. 139, 4:30 p.m. No. 140, 7:30 p.m. No. 141, 10:30 p.m. No. 142, 1:30 p.m. No. 143, 4:30 p.m. No. 144, 7:30 p.m. No. 145, 10:30 p.m. No. 146, 1:30 p.m. No. 147, 4:30 p.m. No. 148, 7:30 p.m. No. 149, 10:30 p.m. No. 150, 1:30 p.m. No. 151, 4:30 p.m. No. 152, 7:30 p.m. No. 153, 10:30 p.m. No. 154, 1:30 p.m. No. 155, 4:30 p.m. No. 156, 7:30 p.m. No. 157, 10:30 p.m. No. 158, 1:30 p.m. No. 159, 4:30 p.m. No. 160, 7:30 p.m. No. 161, 10:30 p.m. No. 162, 1:30 p.m. No. 163, 4:30 p.m. No. 164, 7:30 p.m. No. 165, 10:30 p.m. No. 166, 1:30 p.m. No. 167, 4:30 p.m. No. 168, 7:30 p.m. No. 169, 10:30 p.m. No. 170, 1:30 p.m. No. 171, 4:30 p.m. No. 172, 7:30 p.m. No. 173, 10:30 p.m. No. 174, 1:30 p.m. No. 175, 4:30 p.m. No. 176, 7:30 p.m. No. 177, 10:30 p.m. No. 178, 1:30 p.m. No. 179, 4:30 p.m. No. 180, 7:30 p.m. No. 181, 10:30 p.m. No. 182, 1:30 p.m. No. 183, 4:30 p.m. No. 184, 7:30 p.m. No. 185, 10:30 p.m. No. 186, 1:30 p.m. No. 187, 4:30 p.m. No. 188, 7:30 p.m. No. 189, 10:30 p.m. No. 190, 1:30 p.m. No. 191, 4:30 p.m. No. 192, 7:30 p.m. No. 193, 10:30 p.m. No. 194, 1:30 p.m. No. 195, 4:30 p.m. No. 196, 7:30 p.m. No. 197, 10:30 p.m. No. 198, 1:30 p.m. No. 199, 4:30 p.m. No. 200, 7:30 p.m. No. 201, 10:30 p.m. No. 202, 1:30 p.m. No. 203, 4:30 p.m. No. 204, 7:30 p.m. No. 205, 10:30 p.m. No. 206, 1:30 p.m. No. 207, 4:30 p.m. No. 208, 7:30 p.m. No. 209, 10:30 p.m. No. 210, 1:30 p.m. No. 211, 4:30 p.m. No. 212, 7:30 p.m. No. 213, 10:30 p.m. No. 214, 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1:30 p.m. No. 319, 4:30 p.m. No. 320, 7:30 p.m. No. 321, 10:30 p.m. No. 322, 1:30 p.m. No. 323, 4:30 p.m. No. 324, 7:30 p.m. No. 325, 10:30 p.m. No. 326, 1:30 p.m. No. 327, 4:30 p.m. No. 328, 7:30 p.m. No. 329, 10:30 p.m. No. 330, 1:30 p.m. No. 331, 4:30 p.m. No. 332, 7:30 p.m. No. 333, 10:30 p.m. No. 334, 1:30 p.m. No. 335, 4:30 p.m. No. 336, 7:30 p.m. No. 337, 10:30 p.m. No. 338, 1:30 p.m. No. 339, 4:30 p.m. No. 340, 7:30 p.m. No. 341, 10:30 p.m. No. 342, 1:30 p.m. No. 343, 4:30 p.m. No. 344, 7:30 p.m. No. 345, 10:30 p.m. No. 346, 1:30 p.m. No. 347, 4:30 p.m. No. 348, 7:30 p.m. No. 349, 10:30 p.m. No. 350, 1:30 p.m. No. 351, 4:30 p.m. No. 352, 7:30 p.m. No. 353, 10:30 p.m. No. 354, 1:30 p.m. No. 355, 4:30 p.m. No. 356, 7:30 p.m. No. 357, 10:30 p.m. No. 358, 1:30 p.m. No. 359, 4:30 p.m. No. 360, 7:30 p.m. No. 361, 10:30 p.m. No. 362, 1:30 p.m. No. 363, 4:30 p.m. No. 364, 7:30 p.m. No. 365, 10:30 p.m. No. 366, 1:30 p.m. No. 367, 4:30 p.m. No. 368, 7:30 p.m. No. 369, 10:30 p.m. No. 370, 1:30 p.m. No. 371, 4:30 p.m. No. 372, 7:30 p.m. No. 373, 10:30 p.m. No. 374, 1:30 p.m. No. 375, 4:30 p.m. No. 376, 7:30 p.m. No. 377, 10:30 p.m. No. 378, 1:30 p.m. No. 379, 4:30 p.m. No. 380, 7:30 p.m. No. 381, 10:30 p.m. No. 382, 1:30 p.m. No. 383, 4:30 p.m. No. 384, 7:30 p.m. No. 385, 10:30 p.m. No. 386, 1:30 p.m. No. 387, 4:30 p.m. No. 388, 7:30 p.m. No. 389, 10:30 p.m. No. 390, 1:30 p.m. No. 391, 4:30 p.m. No. 392, 7:30 p.m. No. 393, 10:30 p.m. No. 394, 1:30 p.m. No. 395, 4:30 p.m. No. 396, 7:30 p.m. No. 397, 10:30 p.m. No. 398, 1:30 p.m. No. 399, 4:30 p.m. No. 400, 7:30 p.m. No. 401, 10:30 p.m. No. 402, 1:30 p.m. No. 403, 4:30 p.m. No. 404

